

# Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

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VOL. XVIII.]

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1818.

[No. 5163.]

For the prevention and cure of  
BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS  
is recommended  
**HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**  
THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

## Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions.—To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

## Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Disorders. Violent cramps in Conspirations—the stomach and back. Loss of appetite Indigestion. Impurity of blood Melancholy. Hysterical affection Gout in the stomach. Inward weakness Pains in the limbs and debility Relaxations, etc.

## Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc. etc.

## Lee's Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

## Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

## The Genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tettering, ring-worms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

## Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

## Toothache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

## Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitting fevers.

At the place of sale pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above medicines; the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of this advertisement.

## Sold only wholesale and retail, by JAMES KENNEDY & SON,

King-st. Alexandria.

September 26.

King-st. Alexandria.

January 29.

## For Sale or Freight,

The ship MARIA, burthen 3500 barrels, is an excellent vessel, in complete order for the immediate reception of a cargo—the whole or part of her will be sold low, or she will take freight on moderate terms.

## Also, for Freight,

The ship WILHELMINA, John Baxter master, burthen 4000 barrels, is an excellent vessel, and can be ready in a few days to take a cargo on board. Apply to LAWRAZON & FOWLE.

## January 28

## For Freight,

The superior brig ABEGNA, Ansel Lewis master, burthen 2000 barrels, is in excellent order, and can be ready in a few days to receive a cargo on board.

## Also, for Freight,

The brig WASHINGTON, captain Pickett, burthen about 1400 barrels, a good vessel, and in complete order for any voyage.

## Apply to

## LAWRAZON & FOWLE.

## French Plaster & Burr Stones.

The cargo of the ship Atlas, Charles Jenison, master, from Havre, of 370 tons plaster.

1000 burr stones—for sale by LAWRAZON & FOWLE.

## ALSO,

The cargo of the brig Mungo Park, C. Lincoln, master, from Boston, of 17 pipes Sicily Madeira wine, 2 hqf pipes of superior quality 15 sacks fiberts 100 tons plaster

## For Freight,

The superior ship ATLAS, Ch. Jenison master, burthen 4400 bbls. has performed but one voyage, is in complete order, and can be ready in a few days for the reception of a cargo.

## Notice.

The subscriber having taken into partnership Mr. Thomas Irwin, Jr. the business in future will be conducted under the firm of CATLETT & IRWIN. All those having claims against us, are requested to present them and receive their money; and all those indebted, are respectfully solicited to make payment with as little delay as possible.

## L. P. Madeira.

A FEW casks Mess. Murdoch, Youille Wardrop & Co's London Particular Madeira, of fine quality, for sale by Jan 31. W. MODGSON.

## Bank Stock.

I WISH to purchase 60 shares FAR- MERS' BANK STOCK, or three or four thousand Dollars in the Banks of Alexandria or Potowmack.

JAMES S. SCOTT.

January 28

## Fish Barrels.

I WILL contract to deliver at Pomona key warehouse, by the 23rd March next, from 800 to 1000 white and red oak FISH BARRELS, at the market price.

Wm. D. BEALL,

near Piscataway.

January 19

## Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber has this day received, a large and elegant assortment of Bolting Cloths, of a superior quality, which will be offered for sale at the store of Messrs. Butt & Cawood, King-street, Alex'da, where he intends keeping a complete assortment in future.

Sept. 6 AMOS ALEXANDER.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber having taken into partnership Mr. Thomas Irwin, Jr. the business in future will be conducted under the firm of CATLETT & IRWIN. All those having claims against us, are requested to present them and receive their money; and all those indebted, are respectfully solicited to make payment with as little delay as possible.

CHARLES L. CATLETT.

## For Sale,

157 bales and boxes burlaps, tickenburghs, oziburgs, hessians, creas, platinas, estopillas, britanies, choleus and dowlas

200 boxes consisting of half pint, pint, quart tumblers and decanters

20 boxes elegant cut glass, containing cordial glasses, wines, tumblers, pitchers, plates and dishes

200 boxes window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12

90 chessy hyson and imperial teas

400 pieces short yellow man-

Keens

2000 do. long yellow do.

167 boxes India China, consisting of dining sets, tea sets, cups and saucers, pair bowls, dining and dessert plates, flat and deep

6 pipes, 10 half pipes and 20 quarter casks very sup. London Particular Madeira Wine, from Gordon, Duff, Inglis & Co.

German steel, very sup. quality, copper pots and tea-kettles, soap, candles, and nails—for sale on reasonable terms.

CATLETT & IRWIN.

October 11

## Tanning and Currying.

JOSEPH HESTON continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Prince street, between Water and Union streets, where he will be always ready to execute orders in his line with promptness and despatch.

He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

## Leather,

of various qualities as can be found in any shop in the District—which he will dispose of at very low prices for cash.

11 mo. 6

## For Sale,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,

DR. DEAN'S

Genuine Vegetable Rheumatic PILLS,

So celebrated in New-England for the many remarkable cures which they have wrought, some of which are particularized in the papers of directions, where many thousand boxes are used annually to general satisfaction.

These pills are recommended by some of the first characters in the state of Massachusetts.

JAMES KENNEDY & SON.

November 19. mwtif

## New Piano Forte Music.

THE following are a part of the Piano Forte Music lately received for sale by the subscriber, viz:

Steibelt's Grand Concerto, in which is introduced an imitation of a storm

Haydn's Grand Orchestra Sinfonia

Martin's Grand Overture to Henry IV.

6 Sonatas by Nicolia, op. 11

6 do. by Dussek, op. 28

3 do. by Steibelt, op. 51

6 do. by Hook, op. 54

2 do. by Dussek, No. 1 and 2

4 do. by Nicolia, No. 0, 1, 2 and 3

Katzwara's Battle of Prague

6 Sonatas by Pleyel

5 do. by Steibelt, op. 72

4 do. by Pleyel, No. 1, 2, 3 & 4

January 28 R. GRAY.

## Furnace Ware.

THE subscribers, sole agents for the Hampshire Furnace, have received and will constantly keep a supply of the following articles:

Pots from No. 1 to 12

Butch ovens do do

Oval do. do do

Griddles; skillets; mortars

Pestles; tea kettles; wash kettles

Androns; cloths; boilers, &c.

10 and 6 plate stoves

Franklin do

Cast iron mould and land sides

Which they offer upon cheap terms as they can be bought in the district.

Castings of any description can be had from the furnace upon short notice.

C. F. WHITING.

Morven, near Alexandria, { statif

September 13

August 21

Columbian Insurance Office, Feb. 20.

## Sale at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD,

at the Versae Store, corner of Prince

and Water Streets,

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in

the bills of the day.

1000 All kind of goods which are on

limitation and the prices of which are

established, can at any time be viewed

and purchased at the lowest limitation

and prices.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

November 27

## ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
ROYAL-STREET.

Daily Gazette 87...Country Gazette 85.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1818.

### Original Miscellany.

PROVIDENCE...NO. II.  
He summons into being, with like ease,  
A whole creation, and a single grain.

"How doth God know?" cries the infidel admirer of Epicurus; "can he judge through the dark cloud? Thick clouds are a covering to him that he seeth not; and he walketh in the circuit of Heaven?"

As we may arrive at the conclusion of the being and attributes of God, in the temple of natural religion, so also the belief in Divine Providence is placed within reach of the light of nature; and to deny the Almighty fiat and agency in the creation of the world, and his providence in governing it, is the most dangerous kind of atheism; for, like the archate transformed into an angel of light, it aims deadly and concealed blows at the existence of the Deity—it strikes at that while it makes professions of fidelity, through this means to surprise, if possible, the more successfully, the relaxed vigilance of his friends. Epicurus, therefore, was consistent in his creed, in denying Jehovah both his creative power in the formation of the world and his providential care over his works.

But what an incongruous absurdity do they fall into who deny the government of a Divine Providence in the world?—At the creation of the world, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, they would have the Ancient of days slumbering on his throne, while chance was busily employed in building the mighty fabric of the universe, bringing light out of darkness and order out of chaos; and shall I say—but do not shudder—they would have chance peopling the world with intelligent beings, who have a prudence to forecast and contrive how to preserve and govern that which they make or acquire?

From such horrid atheism as this even an enlightened heathen would turn away in abhorrence and disgust. And what the light of nature condemns must be too absurd indeed to deserve a serious answer from revealed religion.

What can an argument prove, but that he who urges it has lost his reason on the dark and stormy ocean of atheism, which supports the monstrous thesis, at which a heathen is offended, that he that made the eye cannot see—that he who put providence in the heart of man has none himself? We have shown from the light of nature, reasoning apart from revelation, that there must be a God, who created by his infinite wisdom and almighty power the world; that intelligence every where shines from the face of nature; and intelligence involves design, design a mind to forecast; and that this infinite mind must reside in God—a being far removed from the finite conceptions and comprehension of his creature; and we now must be convinced of the remark, that to deny him a Providence “who rules in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth,” is the readiest way to impugn his very existence.

The existence of the Supreme Being is deeply involved in the conceptions which we form of his divine nature, being, character, and attributes, and will always be endangered in a just proportion to the erroneous opinions we may entertain of any of these. The remark is a just one, that a defective Deity is no Deity at all. Consequently, the Supreme Being, to be worthy of his creatures’ adorations, their confidence and their trust, their gratitude and their obedience, must to their finite minds be:

A God full orb'd.  
In his whole round of attributes complete.  
And then, and not until then, will they repose in confidence in their trust in him, and dwell in delightful security under the shadow of his throne—us who possess Omnipotence to.

—Summon into being, with like ease, A whole creation, and a single grain—  
Omnipotence to attend them in their journey through this desert to the possession of unending felicities in Heaven,

and Omnipotence to see every tear-drop before it falls from their eyes, and every groan that ascends from their hearts up into his compassionate ear. Our belief (Christians) is, that he sees our wants before they are known or felt by us; that he often sends temporal prosperity to the wicked in wrath, and withholds it from the righteous in love; and that the light of glory, when reflected in eternity upon his works, will clear up all these difficulties in his divine providence, in the kingdom of Grace, and among the productions of nature.

Z.  
ALEXANDRIA, March 2, 1818.  
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASH-  
INGTON.

Saturday, February 28, 1818.

The report of Thursday’s committee of the whole on the petition of the Irish emigrant societies, mentioned in my last letter, was yesterday brought under the consideration of the house, when Mr. Taylor moved to reverse the resolution annexed to it, by striking out the word “not,” so that it should read that “the prayer of the petition ought to be granted.”

Mr. Taylor’s motion was supported by Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Desha, Mr. Comstock, Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Livermore: so that it had every aid that could be derived from multiplicity of advocates and personal influence; but reason and sound policy were so palpably against it, and were so well sustained by Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, Mr. Smith, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Mercer, and Mr. Williams, of N. C. that the house rejected the motion. Perhaps the greatest deformity in the population of this country is that occasioned by the obstinate preservation of their national character and morals by the lower part of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania; who, if their parents had been equally distributed through other states, and mingled with the Americans, and the British, Irish, Scotch, and other emigrants, would, this day, stand much higher than they do in the scale of moral beings. Let the county courts of that state tell the rest! With a view to the people of the United States, and the forming of that body, the first object of our legislators ought to be, to efface as far as possible all the features of distinct nationality—to amalgamate the various breeds in one, and let the currents of population flow into the union from what countries they may, to make them all as soon as possible unite in one common flood; and, as soon as possible, too, deposit the more gross sediments of the various soils from which they sprung. Many evil propensities and national antipathies cling to the hearts and inhale in the manners of the lower orders of people in all the European countries. When they become fellow-citizens these ought to be shaken off, for the common good; but if emigrants be systematically placed in a state of national segregation, those barbarisms will increase. The mutual antipathy felt by low Spaniards and Portuguese, to which even that subsisting between French and English is a comparatively charitable sentiment, is nothing to the inveterate dislike of the low Germans in Pennsylvania to the Anglo-American Pennsylvanians, or English, for so they denominate all who are not of German origin, and do not speak that melodious language. Had they not isolated themselves so much as they have from their fellow citizens, that, as well as other distinctive marks of a still less creditable kind, would scarcely have existence at this day.

The amount of domestic exports from the state of Maryland should have been five millions and upwards, and not six, as inserted yesterday.

Among all the inventions and novelties with which the present age abounds, we do not remember to have read of any thing equal to a curiosity now in the possession of a gentleman in this town. We allude to a *first-rate line of battle-ship, in miniature*, so perfect in all its parts as to bear the most minute scrutiny. Its length is 6 feet, from the figure-head to the extreme end of the taffrail; its mean breadth 18 inches, and its height, from the keel to the royal-mast-head, 7 feet 2 inches. It is copper-bottomed, with sail, rigging and spars complete, and carries 186 guns—the quarter and stern galleries are ele-

gantly carved and decorated, and contain 234 squares of glass—metal guns, of suitable calibre, have also been cast, and the usual boats cut out of solid wood and equipped. In fact, nothing whatever has been omitted in the construction, which can be found belonging to an actual man-of-war. The ingenious contriver of this piece of mechanism is a native of England, who arrived in this country some weeks since. He has been employed at it occasionally for the last five years, during which time he never was on board a ship one hour. But what forms the extraordinary novelty in this instance is the fact of the whole design having been executed by the use of no other tools than those employed by shoemakers in the prosecution of their business—if we except one small chisel. The builder served his time regularly to the shoemaking business, never saw a vessel of any kind on the stocks, and still remains ignorant of the first rules of ship building. The rigging is all manufactured by himself from shoethread, without the assistance of any person or implement whatever.

The whole is mounted on a carriage with wheels, by which it may be drawn with safety.

We understand it is the proprietor’s design to proceed with it to Washington, in the hope that a portion of that liberal encouragement for which its citizens have ever been distinguished, will be extended towards him, and that he may dispose of it at a price nearly if not quite equal, in value to the time and labor which has been bestowed upon it.

### SENA SAMA.

On the subject of Sena Sama’s reception and performance in the city of New-York, (and who is engaged at our Theatre for this evening) a writer in the New-York Republican Chronicle of December last, makes the following very judicious remarks:

### EAST INDIAN JUGGER.

We are convinced that modest merit is too often overlooked in this age of *blow-puffs* and *wind-bladders*; for it is a fact, that almost any ignorant pretender, or professional quack, can puff himself into possession of fame and fortune, while unassuming retiring genius is suffered to languish in “cold neglect, and penury and scorn,” uncherished and unrewarded. It may, perhaps, excite a smile that we make an application of this remark to the subject of this article; but we are serious.

When Sena Sama first arrived in this city from England, he issued a modest notice of his intention of exhibiting a specimen of the rare and wonderful powers with which nature and art have endowed him—powers which had previously astonished the princes, nobles and literati of enlightened Britain.

One thing, however, he was totally ignorant—he had yet to learn that, in this country, a blaster of wind outweights a globe of gold—he knew not the wonderful efficacy of puffing—no pompos bladders were posted at the corners of our streets, whose huge staring capitals displayed all the hues of the rainbow—the newspapers were silent. The consequence was, nothing great or respectable was anticipated, and but few attended the exhibition. Such was the reception of this singular stranger, that he began to fear he had either mistaken his own talents, or been deceived in the opinion he had been taught to entertain of American society, taste and liberality.

At length, however, rumor accidentally caught a whisper of the wonderful talents, astonishing muscular powers, and unparalleled activity of Sena Sama—since that fortunate moment his name has been trumpeted round by that lequacious deity, until our citizens have become convinced that they have a treasure among them, and knew it not. His houses are now filled to overflowing—beauty, taste and fashion, flock to his exhibition, and the “white turban’d East Indian” is all the go. He had publicly announced that he should depart this day for the southward; but some of our most respectable citizens have absolutely insisted upon his remaining here another week.

### Washington, February 27.

A vote which ascertains its late, in the Senate, has at length been taken in that body, on the bill to provide for the surviving patriots of the revolutionary army and navy. It was yesterday ordered to a third reading by a large majority—but few of the various alterations made by the Senate, in the details of this bill, vary essentially the features which it carried from the House of Representatives. The most important changes are, that, instead of extending its benefits to those survivors who served in the revolutionary army and navy, the Senate have limited its application to such as served at least nine months before the close of the war—and instead of making the provision retrospective to the 4th of March, 1817, the senate have made it commence

at the period of the application for relief.

### Savannah, February 17.

#### NEW SPANISH DECREE.

To the politeness of a commercial gentleman, we are indebted for a Havana paper of the 50th ult. It contains a decree of the King of Spain, permitting emigrants from any part of Europe and America to settle in Cuba, and after remaining there five years to leave it, if they be so inclined, with whatever property they may acquire, free of duty or impost.

This decree (which is in the hands of a translator, and shall appear as early as possible in our columns) cannot fail in greatly improving that rich and beautiful island, by drawing to it numbers of French and Americans from different parts of the United States, and planters from the English Islands. It is not to be presumed that many of them will choose it as a permanent residence—but during their stay their characteristic enterprise and industry must have the most salutary influence in eradicating the slothful habits of the natives, and in attaching a respectability to agriculture hitherto unknown in the Spanish colonies.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.  
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The intelligence received by the recent arrival from England, does not seem of a character very interesting or important.

It is stated that the Spanish court is putting in motion every engine of requisition, or as some would say, of inquisition, to compel the South American patriots to obedience. Russia seems not farther pledged than the loan of a fleet for this purpose, for it appears that the Russian crews were on the point of departure from England after the fleet had been brought to a safe anchorage in an English port, and delivered up to the Spanish minister.

In the mean time it is still mentioned, and with considerable confidence, in the foreign papers, that England is to act the part of a mediator between Ferdinand and his revolted colonies—the controversy between Spain and Portugal seems to wear an unfavorable aspect—the point at present in debate appears to be, Spain insists on the restitution of the Fortress of Monte Viedeo, now occupied by the troops of his Brazilian majesty. His Brazilian majesty refuses to make this cession until the question between Ferdinand and his revolted subjects is terminated, either by conquest or by treaty. Spain insists on the delivery of this fortress as a sine qua non to all negotiation—that she wished to land her troops at that station which are ultimately to be employed in the reduction of Buenos Ayres. To this his Brazilian majesty replies, that Monte Viedeo was not seized by him from motives of personal ambition, but as an indispensable measure for the security of his own dominions, and to prevent the spread of the revolutionary war in his Brazilian provinces—that this cession would be considered as an act of open hostility, on the part of the South American patriots. He further declares that the seizure of the fortress of Monte Viedeo was not made from the Spanish monarch, or from any of his acknowledged officers, but from General Artigas, who was an ally of the patriots, and consequently opposed to the government of the Spanish monarch; but his Brazilian majesty wishes to observe a strict and rigid neutrality in the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies, and that the cession of this fortress would be an essential departure from this course of pacific policy.

His Brazilian majesty enquires if this cession was made, what confidence could he repose in the successful issue of an expedition against a place that had a much larger British force than Spain is capable of sending, and in case of failure what security could his catholic majesty afford to him that his Brazilian provinces would not fall an easy prey to the victorious patriots of South America?

Thus according to the latest accounts, stands the matter in issue between Spain and Portugal. The Spanish monarch threatens the seizure of Portugal by way of indemnity for the loss of Monte Viedeo, or to compel his Brazilian majesty to an acquiescence. Whether this threat is to be carried into execution on the part of the Spanish monarch, time only can determine. His Brazilian majesty ever since his departure from Portugal seems to have been perfectly weaned from all attachment to his native country, he has been so long in the arms of his South American nurse. It may admit of a question whether the European allies will look upon this meditated seizure of Portugal with indifference, & whether any measure might not prevent one, or more of them from affording to Ferdinand any assistance in his war with his revolted Colonies. The English ministry (if credit is to be given to the English papers) have interested themselves in this controversy between Spain and South America, and they have gone so far as to say that all mediation will be hopeless if the Russian armament sails. It is further said that these remonstrances of the English ministry have been utterly disregarded. If this last is true, it is very apparent that Ferdinand does not entertain any serious idea of an amicable mediation, and in all human probability he looks with an eye of as much jealousy on the interference of the English court in this business, as he would on the absolute independence

of his South American subjects. Ferdinand does not very well relish the idea of having his Spanish American ports thrown open for the reception of English merchandise, a degradation to which he will inevitably be compelled to submit if he accedes to the proposition that England is to act the part of a mediator.

### From the Connecticut Courant.

#### THE BRIEF REMARKER.

The old Persian rule, not to speak till there is something weighty to say, though well enough in theory, is too difficult of practice. For, with most of mankind, and especially those who have the plague of the English or the Dutch blood in their veins, it would be an intolerable restriction upon the freedom of speech.

Conversation is a sort of commerce, in which there is absolute necessity for the circulation of coin of small denominations, as well as of that which is possessed of great intrinsic value. Not that countenance is ever, or on any account, to be given to base coin. Far from the pale of colloquial commerce be the profane oath, the obscene or impious jest, the open or covert slander, the language of deceit and falsehood: far from it be every word of immoral or indecent tenor. It must however be admitted, for such is the fact, that in carrying on this kind of commerce, there is urgent need of small change, and a great deal of it too.

K of this light commodity, many a man of deep learning and excellent moral qualities makes but a wretched figure in any other company than that of the learned. And how can it be otherwise? since no part of his capital is adapted to the commerce of common life. For the most part it is more difficult to set talk a going, than to keep it going after it is begun. Now this difficulty arises from a fastidious or squeamish feeling: each one adhering too strictly to the aforementioned rule, not to speak till something of consequence is thought to be said. For which reason the interview begins with profound silence: the individuals gazing upon one another, and each longing to put the tongue in motion, but all alike unable to find a pertinent observation to commence with—and what renders the case the more deplorable, is that the longer the silence is continued, the harder it is to break it.

Now to ovitate this distressing difficulty, custom has introduced into colloquial commerce a singular kind of small change consisting of *cruisms*, or self-evident sayings. As this manner of speech is fairly within the compass of every one’s ability, so it has the advantage of always steering clear of contradiction. A and B, for example, happening to meet together, the one instantly utters a truism, which the other agrees to forthwith, affirming roundly, and without any mental reservation, that the thing is even so: And then the said affirmant, in his turn brings forth another truism, which the first speaker accedes to with a prompt profession of undoubting belief. By this time, or at least after the interchange of some half a dozen truisms, the conversation begins either to deepen or to lower; and peradventure it comes to be quite edifying in its progress.

There is no other single source so prolific of auxiliaries of talk, or rather of means to begin it with, as the weather.—It is pleasant or unpleasant, warm or cool, wet or dry, calm, breezy, or boisterous. The sun either shines or it does not. There are signs in the heavens, sometimes of rain, sometimes of snow, sometimes of heat, and sometimes of cold. Not an evening passes over us but is either moony or starry, or else cloudy and darksome: and the moon herself assumes several different phases in the course of her month.

Now all this, along with a great deal of kindred matter besides, furnishes a never failing abundance to begin talk with, especially in the climate we live in, which, more fortunately for our colloquy than our corporeal weal, is so perpetually varying. Whether it rain or shine, whether it be calm or windy, whether the evening be lightsome or dismal dark, in short, whatever turn the weather happens to take, we report the naked truth of it to such persons as we fall in company with, and they frankly acknowledge that, in good sooth, their own impressions and opinions perfectly accord with ours.

Grant, that these truisms, or common place remarks, can neither instruct nor entertain; yet they do no harm, and meanwhile are of special use in the threshhold of conversation. But though talkers seem licensed to make a free use of them, the same indulgence belongs not to speakers and writers. This is so important a distinction, that were it generally minded, many a discourse and speech would be abridged one half at least, and many a massy volume would shrink into a puny pamphlet.

Another method of commencing conversation, particularly with strangers, is assailing them with questions that “come home to their business and bosoms.”—This method has venerable antiquity on its side. “Whence comest thou? What is thy occupation, and of what people art thou?” were questions with which travellers were wont to be greeted at first sight, in times of old, when manners were natural and unsophisticated; and they seem always to have been answered as frankly, and with like good humor, as they were asked.

Nor is this custom defendable solely upon the ground of its claims to high ac-

livity; for, placed merely on its own bottom, much might be said in favor of it. In the first place it gives the stranger a fair opportunity of talking about himself; an employment, for the most part delicious to the heart both of man and woman. Furthermore, it shows that the quest, as a fellow member of the great human family, feels a lively interest in behalf of every one of that family he meets with. And finally, it discovers a load of curious inquisitiveness, inherent in the breasts of none but ingenious mortals, and which, under proper encouragement, seldom fails of turning to some good account.

Look ye; the Athenians, who were of all men the most ingenious, had a superabundance of this same curiosity; whilst, on the other hand, we are told by travellers and voyagers, of certain tribes now existing, who manifest no curiosity at all; and that circumstance is considered as a clear mark of their stupidity.

Upon the whole, however, if I might be permitted to give an opinion on so nice a point, I would say, that to begin conversation with remarks upon the weather, is the better way of the two; especially, since the variability of our climate furnishes a colloquial stock of that sort ample enough for the thousandth generation.

### IN COUNCIL—FEBRUARY 10.

The following persons were appointed commissioners for holding elections in the different wards on Tuesday the 3d day of March next, for members to serve in the Common Council for the ensuing twelve months, viz.

At A. Rhodes’s tavern, on Union-street, for the first ward.

Alexander McKenzie  
Matthew Robinson  
John Lancaster.

At the Council Chamber for the second ward.

Colin Auld  
John Lloyd  
John Adam.

At Shebhar’s tavern for the third ward.

John Roberts  
Jacob Hoffman  
Abraham Faw.

At Joseph C. Gird, corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, for the 4th ward.

Alexander Moore  
Thomas Lawrason  
David Ross.

Extract from the minutes.

Test. I. P. THOMPSON, C. C.

of his South American subjects. Ferdinand does not very well relish the idea of having his South American ports thrown open for the reception of English merchandise, a degradation to which he will inevitably be compelled to submit if he accedes to the proposition that England is to act the part of a mediator.

#### From the Connecticut Courant.

THE BRIEF REMARKS.  
The old Persian rule, not to speak till there is something weighty to say, though well enough in theory, is too difficult of practice. For, with most of mankind, and especially those who have the phlegm, or the English or the Dutch blood in their veins, it would be an intolerable restriction upon the freedom of speech.

Conversation is a sort of commerce, in which there is absolute necessity for the circulation of coin of small denominations, as well as of that which is possessed of great intrinsic value. Not that countenance is ever, or on any account, to be given to base coin. Far from the pale of colloquial commerce be the profane oath, the obscene or impious jest, the open or covert slander, the language of deceit and falsehood: far from it be every word of immoral or indecent tenor. It must however be admitted, for such is the fact, that in carrying on this kind of commerce, there is need of small change, and a great deal of it too.

For of this light commodity, many a man of deep learning and excellent moral qualities, makes but a wretched figure in any other company than that of the learned. And how can it be otherwise? since no part of his capital is adapted to the commerce of common life.

For the most part it is more difficult to set talk a going, than to keep it going after it is begun. Now this difficulty arises from a fastidious or squeamish feeling; each one adhering too strictly to the aforementioned rule, not to speak till something of consequence is thought of to be said. For which reason the interview begins with profound silence: the individuals gazing upon one another, and each longing to put the tongue in motion, but all alike unable to find a pertinent observation to commence with—and what renders the case the more deplorable, is that the longer the silence is continued, the harder it is to break it.

Now to obviate this distressing difficulty, custom has introduced into colloquial commerce a singular kind of small change consisting of *civilities*, or self-evident sayings. As this manner of speech is fairly within the compass of every one's ability, so it has the advantage of always steering clear of contradiction.

A and B, for example, happening to meet together, the one instantly utters a truism, which the other agrees to forthwith, affirming roundly, and without any mental reservation, that the thing is even so: And then the said affiant, in his turn brings forth another truism, which the politeness of the first speaker accedes to with a prompt profession of undoubting belief. By this time, or at least after the interchange of some half a dozen truisms, the conversation begins either to deepen or to lower; and peradventure it comes to be quite edifying in its progress.

There is no other single source so profuse of auxiliaries of talk, or rather of means to begin it with, as the weather. It is pleasant or unpleasant, warm or cool, wet or dry, calm, breezy, or boisterous. The sun either shines or it does not. There are signs in the heavens, sometimes of rain, sometimes of snow, sometimes of heat, and sometimes of cold. Not an evening passes over us but is either moony or starry, or else cloudy and darksome: and the moon herself assumes several different phases in the course of her month.

Now all this, along with a great deal of kindred matter besides, furnishes a never failing abundance to begin talk with, especially in the climate we live in, which, more fortunately for our colloquy, than our corporeal weak, is so perpetually varying. Whether it rain or shine, whether it be calm or windy, whether the evening be lightsome or dismal dark, in short, whatever turn the weather happens to take, we report the naked truth of it to such persons as we fall in company with, and they frankly acknowledge that, in good sooth, their own impressions and opinions perfectly accord with ours.

Grant, that these truisms, or common place remarks, can neither instruct nor entertain; yet they do no harm, and meanwhile are of special use in the threshhold of conversation. But though talkers seem licensed to make a free use of them, the same indulgence belongs not to speakers and writers. This is so important a distinction, that were it generally minded, many a discourse and speech would be abridged one half at least, and many a massy volume would shrink into a puny pamphlet.

Another method of commencing conversation, particularly with strangers, is assailing them with questions that "come home to their business and bosoms."—This method has venerable antiquity on its side. "Whence comest, and whither goest thou? What is thy occupation, and of what people art thou?" were questions with which travellers were wont to be greeted at first sight, in times of old, when manners were natural and unsophisticated; and they seem always to have been answered as frankly, and with the like good humor, as they were asked. Nor is this custom defensible solely upon the ground of its claims to high an-

equity; for, placed merely on its own bottom, much might be said in favor of it. In the first place it gives the stranger a fair opportunity of talking about himself; an employment, for the most part delicious to the heart both of man and woman. Furthermore, it shows that the querist, as a fellow member of the great human family, feels a lively interest in behalf of every one of that family he meets with. And finally, it discovers a kind of curious inquisitiveness, inherent in the hearts of none but ingenious mortals, and which, under proper encouragement, seldom fails of turning to some good account. Look ye; the Athenians, who were of all men the most ingenious, had a superabundance of this same curiosity; whilst, on the other hand, we are told by travelers and voyagers, of certain tribes now existing, who manifest no curiosity at all; and that circumstance is considered as a clear mark of their stupidity.

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IN COUNCIL—FEBRUARY 10.  
The following persons were appointed commissioners for building elections in the different wards on Tuesday the 9th day of March next, for members to serve in the Common Council for the ensuing twelve months, viz.

At A. Rhodes's tavern, on Union-street, for the first ward.  
Alexander McKenzie  
Matthew Robinson  
John Muncaster.

At the Council Chamber for the second ward.

Colin Auld  
John Lloyd  
John Adam.

At Sheehan's tavern for the third ward.  
John Roberts  
Jacob Hoffman  
Abraham Faw.

At Joseph C. Gird's, corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, for the 4th ward.  
Alexander Moore  
Thomas Lawson  
David Ross.

Extract from the minutes,  
Test. I. P. THOMPSON, C. C.

Exchange Coffee House  
MARINE JOURNAL.  
PORT OF ALEXANDRIA...MARCH 1.

ARRIVED.  
Brig Agent Sedgwick, 14 days from N. York; saltpetre, to Bowie & Kurtz, and dry goods, etc., to Joseph Dean and others.

SAILED.  
British brig Minerva, for W. Indies; brig Two Brothers, for Boston.

MEMORANDA.  
Sch. Planet, Dyer, hence, are at Boston 21st inst. 20 days.

Letter Bag at the E. Coffee-House.  
Eng. Above a, Capt. Lewis, for Falmouth, England.

Chewing Tobacco  
JOHN LADD & Co. have just received from Richmond, and offer for sale.

64 kegs Cavendish and small twist tobacco, warranted equal to any in the market—with which kinds they will be constantly supplied.

March 2 2w

Wanted,

ONE OR TWO BOYS to the Saddling business from 14 to 15 years of age and of good character and connexions. Boys from the country would be preferred. JAMES VANSANT.

March 2 mtf

Wanted,

A DINING ROOM SERVANT.  
ONE who can produce good recommendations as to character, &c. will receive liberal wages—None other need apply. Enquire of the printer.

March 2 1w

Rum, Tar & Tobacco.  
RECEIVED per schr Geo. Washington from Norfolk, and for sale by JOHN COBB,

7 puncheons Rum  
200 bbls Suffolk Tar  
5 sermons Spanish Tobacco

For Norfolk,

The packet schr GEORGE WASHINGTON; will sail on Wednesday. For freight or passage apply on board or above.

St. March 3

ALLEN'S.

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.  
The fast sailing schr EMELINE; will sail on Tuesday (to-morrow). For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

R. O'NEALE.

March 2 2w

To Rent,

A CONVENIENT FRAME HOUSE, on Wilkes-st. opposite Mrs. Slocum, lately occupied by Major George Trippet. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to

JOHN C. VOWELL.

January 29 ths

## THE ATRE.

Positively the Last Night of the Company's performing this season.

When at the request of several of the patrons of the Theatre, the celebrated

SENA SAMA,  
THE EAST-INDIAN JUGGLER,  
will make his first and only appearance in Alexandria.

ON MONDAY EVENING, March 2,

The admired comedy of  
TOWN & COUNTRY,  
OR, WHICH IS BEST?

Reuben Glenroy. Mr. Caldwell

AFTER WHICH,

The East-Indian Juggler

Will go through his wonderful performance, divided into nine sections:

1st. Cups and Balls; 2d. Four Brass Balls; 3d. Balancing the Top; 4th. Balancing the Sword; 5th. East India Sports; 6th. Chinese Castle; 7th. Exercise of Hercules; 8th. 20 Pound Stone; 9th. The wonderful and extraordinaryfeat of swallowing a real Scord 22 inches long.

For particulars see bill.

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on Wilkes-st. opposite Mrs. Slocum,

lately occupied by Major George

Trippet. Possession may be had imme-

diate. Apply to

JOHN C. VOWELL.

January 29 ths

## CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

For the Benefit of the Poor.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2,

Will be performed a great variety of

HORSEMANSHIP.

The evening's entertainment to conclude

with a brilliant display of

FIRE-WORKS.

# Alexandria

PRINTED

VOL. XVIII

## HOUSES, LANDS, &c.

### To Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, near the Diagonal Pump; the house is large and commodious, having a large garden, with the necessary back buildings, milk and smoke houses, and pump of water in the yard equal to the Diagonal. For terms apply to WM. VEITCH.

December 24 wmtf

### To Rent,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN belonging to the subscriber on Franklin street. The house is commodious, the garden spacious and highly cultivated—also, a well of the finest water at the door. For terms apply to AUG. J. SMITH.

Dec. 23. wmtf

### For Sale,

A TRACT of LAND, in Fairfax county, Va. containing 280 acres. About 130 acres of this land is well timbered, and the balance very susceptible of improvement. Situated about twelve miles from Alexandria, and five from Occoquan. Terms one half cash, and the balance in three months. If not sold in one month, it will be sold at public sale. Apply to Alfred Simpson, Fairfax County, or CRAVEN CASH.

February 5. wmtfSM

### Take Notice.

THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the hon. judges of Charles County Court, as a court of equity, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of Timothy Carrington, late of Charles county, deceased, will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 24th of March next, at the court house in Port Tobacco, in the county of Charles, part of the real estate aforesaid, viz:

MALACHI ROBY.

Port Tobacco, Feb. 13. wmtf

### Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber having removed from Alexandria, offers for sale, on a liberal credit, the following Valuable Property:—  
His Wharf and Warehouses, at the intersection of Union and Princess streets, at present occupied by M. Miller, Esq. A Dwelling House and Lot on Princess-street, between Union and Water streets. Two Dwelling Houses and two vacant Lots adjoining, on Princess-street, between Water and Fairfax streets. Two large Brick Warehouses, corner of King and Columbus streets—the best stands in Alexandria for the flour and grocery business.

A Dwelling House and Lots adjoining the above, on King-street, at present occupied by Mr. Rooker.

A vacant Lot on Commerce-street, near the warehouses of Mr. Gilman.

A Lot containing 7 acres, adjoining the Little River turnpike gate No. 1, enclosed and in fine order for cultivation.

Any of the above described property will be sold on very liberal terms—for which please apply to John Dundas, in Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in Baltimore. W. H. DUNDAS.

January 23. wmtf

### Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from Thomas Whittle to the subscribers, they will proceed to sell for cash, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on Saturday the 14th day of next month, a Tenement and Lot in the town of Alexandria, on the south side of King-street, 30 feet 8 inches to the west of Pitt street, lately occupied by the said Thomas Whittle—subject to an annuity in fee of 150 dollars, extinguishable by the payment of 1500 dollars.

ELISHA RIGGS.  
GEO. PEABODY.

February 16. wmtf

### For Sale or Rent,

A FARM in Fairfax county, containing about 500 acres of land. It is situated within half a mile of the Little River Turnpike, distant 2½ miles from Alexandria, and adjoining the very highly improved farm of Francis L. Lee, esq. One half of this land is in wood, and 50 acres of that which is open has been lately cleared. The plaster is in general use in this neighborhood, and the flourishing condition of all those farms upon which it has been employed, gives the most satisfactory evidence of its beneficial effects. Should the subscriber not succeed in selling, he would rent this farm for a term of years upon such conditions as would render it the tenant's interest to improve. C. CALVERT STUART.

Chantilly,  
Near Pleasant Valley post office  
February 4. wmtf

### To Rent,

A CONVENIENT STORE and DWELLING on Prince-street, now occupied by Mrs. Coleman. For terms apply to JAMES GALT.

February 18. wmtf

### To Rent,

THAT very valuable stand for the grocery business, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate between Water and Union streets, and near Conways wharf.

I wish also to sell a lot of ground adjoining the above property—it will be sold a bargain. For terms apply to JAMES YOUNG.

January 31. wmtf

### To Rent,

THAT large and pleasantly situated three story brick Dwelling House, at the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets, recently occupied by Mrs. Crockett. Possession may be given immediately. Apply to J. L. MCKENNA.

WHD HAS FOR SALE.

Two elegant Frame MANTLEPS, and two of Italian Marble.

Feb. 6. wmtf

### Public Sale.

ON Friday, the 20th of March, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, three lots of GROUND, at West End, in Fairfax county, of which Henry Zimmerman died seized. Two of the said lots contain 1 acre each, and one contains 2 acres. One of which are erected two frame dwelling houses, on the turnpike road. Terms of sale, one fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in three equal instalments of \$3, 6 and 9 months.

R. I. TAYLOR,  
Atty. for the heirs of H. Zimmerman.

February 26. wmtf

### Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, for the renewal of a certificate of one share of stock, No. 1020, dated in the month of October 1810, issued in my name, and which has been lost or mislaid.

WILLIAM HILL.

February 15. Fw.

District of Columbia, to wit:

November Term, Alexandria county, 1817

IN CHANCERY.

John I. Behone, Complainant,

AGAINST

Beckwith Butler and John McKeel, Defendants

Test. G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 27. wmtf

District of Columbia, to wit:

November Term, Alexandria county, 1817

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January 27. wmtf

District of Columbia, to wit:

November Term, Alexandria county, 1817

IN CHANCERY.

James Fleming, Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmour, under the firm of James Fleming & Co. Complainants,

AGAINST

Alexander Compton, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

Test. G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 27. wmtf

CHARLES COUNTY COURT,

August Term, 1817.

ON application to Charles County Court, by petition in writing of Samuel C. S. Jack, of Charles County, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel C. S. Jack has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application in the state of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Samuel C. S. Jack is in actual confinement for debt, and the said Samuel C. S. Jack having entered into bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Charles County Court, and answer such allegations as his creditors may make against him; It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Samuel C. S. Jack be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers edited in the district of Columbia, once a week for two months successively, before the third Monday of March next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court at Charlestown in said county, on the said third Monday in March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause why the said Samuel C. S. Jack should not have the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of January 1819.

Test. JOHN BARNES, c. c.

January 15. wmtf

Charles County Court,

August Term, 1817.

ON application to Charles County Court, by petition in writing of Samuel C. S. Jack, of Charles County, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel C. S. Jack has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application in the state of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Samuel C. S. Jack is in actual confinement for debt, and the said Samuel C. S. Jack having entered into bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Charles County Court, and answer such allegations as his creditors may make against him; It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Samuel C. S. Jack be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers edited in the district of Columbia, once a week for two months successively, before the third Monday of March next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court at Charlestown in said county, on the said third Monday in March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause why the said Samuel C. S. Jack should not have the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of January 1819.

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January 15. wmtf

Valuable Family Medicines.

JUST received, direct from the proprietors, the following valuable MEDICINES, all of which have been in use for a number of years past, in almost every part of the United States; have been highly patronized by people of the first respectability; and approved by those who have had occasion to make use of them, for the cure of those disorders for which they are severally calculated.

Dr. Lee's Genuine (Windham) Bilious Pills.

Universally known and used throughout the United States as a family medicine. The fame of these pills has become so great, that many have attempted to imitate them—it guard against this, the proprietors have procured a stereotype label, and each box of genuine Lee's Pills will hereafter be enclosed in

### District of Columbia, to wit:

November Term, Alexandria county, 1817

IN CHANCERY.

William F. Thornton, Complainant,

AGAINST

James Dickerson, William Conn, James Anderson, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

THE defendants James Dickerson and

William Conn not having entered

their appearance and given security ac-

cording to the statute and the rules of

this court, and it appearing to the satis-

faction of the court upon affidavit that the

said James Dickerson and William Conn

are not inhabitants of this district—On

motion of the complainant by his counsel

it is ordered that the said defendants Jas.

Dickerson and William Conn do appear

here on the first day of the next court,

and enter their appearance to the suit,

and give security for performing the de-

crees of the court; and that the other de-

fendants James Anderson, Jas. English

and David M. Black do not pay away,

convey or secrete the debts by them owing

to or the estate or effects in their hands

belonging to the said absent defendants

James Dickerson and Wm. Conn.

It is further ordered that the said de-

fendants James Dickerson and Wm. Conn

do appear here on the first day of the

next court, and enter their appearance to

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